WASHINGTON CITY.

special Notice to Squareforce

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1868

Rusiness Notice.

We would again remind our subscribers, particularly in Ohio, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have discontinued (with the execution of Mesura. Lipsconfb & Deering) all our agencies throughout the country, and that, with these two exceptions, no collections will be re-cognised by this office by persons claiming to be agents to the Union. Ap 25—tf.

Those who have had the fortune to without the last fitful gust of a terrific West India harricane in its fearful diurnal circuit can appreciate the calm which has so soon succeeded that kindred political excitement from which we have just escaped. Scarcely a fortnight has yet elapsed since the passage of the conference bill, and Congress is engaged in the regular business of the country with scarcely a sign of undue partisan seal even from the most ultra quarters. The press beyond our exchange of congratulations over the termination of a fruitless and disgusting controversy is singularly silent on the subject of politics. It is the "day of rest" to the nation appointed to be observed after the performance of a good work and the discharge of a patriotic duty. The republican and American journals are engaged in schemes for the "reconstruction of parties;" preparing, in other words, for a new campaign, the nature of which is yet all sealed up in the

It is true, we are treated through the columns of an obscure city journal with a pronunciamiento from the "National (?) Republican Rooms," calling on the faithful to organize for the summer and fall elections, "in order that we may secure about thirty representatives from the North" in addition to the present opposition force. This exclusive draught upon "the North" would seem to indicate that the contemplated "reconstruction of parties" has been ed or else the South Americans, who were so recently their most zoalous allies, have been so used up by their vote against the conference bill that they are no longer worthy of notice. We can-not pass this remarkable demonstration without calling on the South Americans for a proper display of indignation. It is exclusively "from the North" that the republicans would gain sufficient strength to control the popular branch of the next Congress Why not, if it is contemplated to enlarge the bounds ries of the anti-slavery party, and to make it national ask an increase of opposition members from the vote of the people of the United States?

We are rejoiced to learn from the proclamation ferred to that it is the intention of the republicans to devote their exertions in the coming elections "solely to those districts now misrepresented in Congress"-an arrangement which, if carried out, will relieve the democratic portions of the country from all interference with their affairs.

The expense of the campaign is, with great candor imposed wholly upon the North. The proclamation (national) is explicit upon this point. It says:

"Whatever funds may be used by it for party pur poses is the free will offering of a free people in the free

We trust there will be no delay in sending this national appeal from the "National Republican Rooms" to the Richmond Whig, the Louisville Journal, the Baltimore American, the New York Times and the Buffalo and New York Commercial Advertiser. We are thus particular in referring to these journals because they are engaged in the work of reconstructing parties," making, in the language of the last-mentioned paper, the republican organization a "nucleus around which a party may be got-ten up on broader and less sectional grounds."

There is another remarkable feature in the appeal which will command universal attention : No mention whatever is made of Kapsas, and no reference to the conference bill just passed. Four years ago when the Kansas-Nebraska act became a law, no reference whatever was made to anything else than the passage of that act and its repeal of the Missour Compromise, which was declared forever afterwards to be the basis of the republican party.

It is also worthy of special notice that the

"freedom" occurs only once in the whole three-fou, he of a column appeal.

Now, we submit whether this is not playing Ham let with Hamlet left out?

Our anxiety to see a solid, compact, national organization in opposition to the democracy must be our excuse for bringing these matters distinctly before the country. We have no earthly confidence in republican patriotism or stability. We can feel no assurance that a battle fought and won against such guerrilla forces-led on under one banner to-day and another to-morrow-will not have to be renewed at each recurring general election. The defeat of the lemocracy once in a while may be regarded as a lesson; at all events, it is well to be menaced with overthrow in some remote contin gency. We call, then, for an armistice between the republican, know-nothing, abolition, anti-slavery women's rights parties ; and demand that they alia be consolidated; and we warn them against any "declaration of principles."

THE ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA.

It will be seen, from the report of yesterday's pro ceedings in the House of Representatives, that the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota as a State into the Union was passed by that body without amendment. It now needs only the signature of the President to be a law of the land. We suppose this formality will be at once performed, and that the representatives of the thirty-second State of the Union will take their seats in each house of Congress today. It will be seen that there was a very small vote against the bill. Its passage was celebrated yesterday afternoon by the firing of thirty-two guns Thus, this act, which has been pending before Congres for more than five months, has been at last consum We have but a single fault to find with it and that is, that it has been delayed too long. It might have been enacted in December, or January

with as much propriety as it has been done now. The admission of Minnesota not only adds another

two senators are veteran members of our party. the policy of restriction, embargo and non-inter-Her two representatives are also democrats, and her course, and to inaugurate a career of restriction, strife representation in Congress is unanimously of the national faith. We bid Minnesota welcome into the in advance in the pages of Allison and Voltaire. Union doubly welcome as a democratic State

OUR INTER STATE PREE TRADE

The great commercial powers derive their richest profits from their trade with rude and uncivilized nations. The Spanish empire sprang up into its once mighty proportions upon the profits of its commerce with the New World. England owes her commercial supremacy in chief part to her East Indian merce. She poached awhile upon the preserves of the Spanish crown in our western hemisphere, and took her start as a commercial power from these stealth. She afterwards entered into competition with the Dutch and French merchants for supremacy in the East, and ended by beating them fairly out of the field. True to her vital interests, she is now knocking rudely at the gates of China, and is founding an empire in Australia which promises to exceed in magnitude that which she has founded on the Asiatic continent. It is only when commerce is free that it demonstrates its mighty constructive power for erecting political and commercial empire. Before there were ships, and before the art of navigation was known, this was no less a fact than it has been subsequently. Egypt, the cradle of science and civilization, owed her ancient supremacy in both to her caravan trade across the deserts, on the right and the left of her, with the barbarians of India and Ethiopia. It was while comserce had its transit on land, that Babylon and Nineveh, Memphis and Jerusalem, were seats of empire and wealth. It was after commerce had sought transit on water that we heard of Tyre and Carthage, Alexandria, Venice, Genoa, Amsterdam and London. Trace her through all her history and we shall find that, whether transporting her wares over land or over water, commerce ha rought her greatest wonders where she has been reest from the shackles of duties and imposts. And it is for this reason that commercial nations have ways derived their greatest prosperity from trade vith uncivilized peoples who knew not the trick of ariffs. It is only when civilized nations have come to deal with each other that we find restriction opposed to restriction, duty levied against duty, mutual penuiousness enforced and mutual penury resulting.

Heretofore a distinctive feature of the prosperity been its concentration in large seaboard centres of trade; its development elsewhere being only incident and ancillary to its mammoth growth in these favored localities. But thanks to railroads, canals, river steamboats, and other modern inventions for vealth and power resulting from commerce has nick locomotion and the rapid transmission of in telligence, this concentration of commerce has been greatly relaxed, great commercial cities have grown up inland, and commerce has spread its fruits broadast over the land.

We owe the material prosperity and marvellous naterial development of our country to the freedom of commerce between the States. If the trade of a State with uncivilized barbarians, such as that of England is with India, and that of Spain once was with the New World, could produce such results as have been seen in the cases of those countries, because their trade was free, what might we not expect rom an untrammelled trade between States, great by their civilization, by their knowledge and skill n the arts, by their universal industry and enterprise? Precisely what we might thus expect has een realized in the industrial growth of our own famly of States. The trade between the States of our onfederacy, which occupies an area as large as Europe, has been free, from the beginning. It has not been cramped by embargoes. The industry of individuals has not been restricted to the petty and luggish demands of their own confined localities, but as been stimulated and expanded to meet the wants of a whole continent. Enterprise has not been condemned like a caged eagle to languish and die in duress, but allowed to take wine and to course the nave seen the result of this free policy in the rapid development of our old and in the miraculous growth of our new States.

Does any one suppose that new States would be ounded each year in the West, and could grow up to be the equals in population and wealth of their eastern associates in a decade, if their trade and ommunication with the old States, and with each other, were subjected to those restraints which are imposed by European governments upon the trade and manufication between their respective jurisdictions? We are too much in the habit of attributing the growth of our country to the superiority of our ace, and the supposed excellence of our social nstitutions, There is, doubtless, much truth in this ssumption, and good foundation for this pardonable national vanity. But it seems to us that our material prosperity is due in chief part to causes addiional to these; above all to the absence, in the inercourse of our States and sections with each other, of political restraints and burdens upon enterprise and commerce like those which have subdued the spirit, bent the necks, and crushed out the energies of so many of the nations of the Old World of whose oppressions and sorrows we read in history.

It is far from our purpose to preach a universal crusade for free trade. Many ages will probably elapse before the policy can secure general favor mong nations. Indeed, the time of its general adoption will probably never come at all. Our object is simply to felicitate our owa country upon the early adoption and continual practice of a policy which has been the chief agency in producing the wonderful development we have achieved. The and intercourse between the States. Whoever can alculate the value of this free intercourse and nerce cen calculate the value of the Union commerce can calculate the value of the Union. We can see the results of this freedom of intercourse in the mighty growth and amazing expansion of the Union; but we cannot calculate its value or set down the result in figures of arithmetic. The rapid rise of California, the settlement of our Pacific slope, the growth of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, the magnitude of New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, are a few among the proofs of the value of the Union. To perpetuate the Union is to perpetuate the policy of free commerce and intercourse on our continent, from which has resulted the huge development of our material and political power. To

dissolve the Union, is to institute upon our

the fishing bounties, but came to no conclusion thereon. In the House of Representatives the bill to admit Minnesota was passed, and much progress made in other business. To-day and to-morrow have been especially appropriated for the consider-ation of territorial business.

"THE NATIONAL UNION," the new democratic paper at Chicago, is doing good service in the cause of eracy in the Northwest. In all respects it is a good newspaper, and, in its political character, it is an able defender of the principles of the democratic party, giving to the administration a cordial and efficient support.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DISCOVERED, -- It having been Heged by correspondents from this city to northern papers that five thousand of the eighty-seven thousand dollars spent by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone, & Co. for the purpose of effecting a change in the tariff laws, had nd its way into the pockets of Mr. Thurlow Weed, this paragraph of the Albany Journal of the 10th instant :

paragraph of the Albany Journal of the 10th instant:

"We have not received, either from Messrs Lawrence,
Stone, & Co., or from their agent, Mr. Wolcott, any
amount of money. We have never, directly or indirectly, spoken to or communicated with either of those gentlemen on the subject of money. We did, however, receive authority, the latter part of March, 1857, from a
friend in Boston, to draw on him for \$5,000. That authority was from a gentleman with whom we were associated in raising funds for the presidential election, and
the money was designed to cover deficiencies."

As it is not dealed that this money came from Mr.

Wolcott, it may be assumed that such is the fact. It was merely the private funds of certain manufacturing comsanies appropriated to make up deficiencies in the exnses of the Fremont campaign. Light begins to break upon the country.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe .-- Arrival of the Persia. New York, May 11.—The Persia has arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

India news is one week later. The main feature of the news is the capture of Hansi by the British force under Sir H. Rose, with a great slaughter of the robels.

Gen. Roberts has also assaulted and occupied the town of

Kotah.

The debate on D'Israell's India resolution commenced in Parliament on the 30th. The first section, declaring it expedient to vest the government of India in the British crown, was carried, with cheers. The debate is

probable retirement of Espinasse from the Department of the Interior.

The plenipotentiaries have held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey; also, to con-sider Prof. Morse's claims on Europe for indemnification for invention of the telegraph. Nothing is resolved on, but the prospects are favorable for Morse.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—An unfavorable reaction took place in the funds pesterday, owing exclusively to political considerations, and consols closed \(\frac{1}{2}\) a \(\frac{1}{2}\) lower than on Thursday. The increased demand for money created a further dullness.

The unsettled position of the government and the possibility of a dissolution of the Derby ministry in case of the India bill also acted unfavorably. The Daily News, however, says there is not the slightest doubt that, if beaten on any important question, Lord Derby will dissolve the Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The Liverpool cotton market Invarroot, May 1.—The Liverpool cotton market was firm and unchanged—sales of the week 55,000 hales, including 6,000 on speculation and 4,500 for export. Friday's sales were 10,000 bales, including 1,600 for export and 1,600 on speculation. The stock in port was 490,000 bales, of which 385,000 were American. Quotations were fair Orieans, 714.; middling Orleans, 7 1-6d.; fair Mobiles, 7; middling Mobiles, 7; fair Uplands, 7; middling Uplands, 64. In the Manchester market holders were asking an advance.

Provisions steady.

Consols for money were quoted 974, and for account

Consols for money were quoted 971, and for accounlion in the Bank of England had increased £90,000.

American securities unchanged.

Breadstuffs were quiet. Flour lower; western canal,
a # 21s. 6d. Wheat had an advancing tendency red, 6s. 1d. Corn stendy. Pork firm and 1s. dearer.

Sugar firm. Rice dull.

[second despates.]

New York, May 11.—The steamship Persia sailed from Liverpool at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, May 1. She has not reached the city—being detained at quarantine. The steamer North Star, from this port, had not arrived out on Saturday. The Glasgow arrived out on the 28th ult.

The details of the India news are interesting. Sir Hugh Rose invested Jhausi with three brigades on the 27th of March. The rebels (12,000 strong) retired to the fort. On the next day the bombardment commenced. An attempt was made on the 1st of April, by 25,000 rebels, to raise the siege, but were defeated with the slaughter of 1,500 men, and the loss of all their guns and camp equipage. The town was stormed and taken on the 4th, and the fort occupied on the 6th. The rebels had 3,000 killed, and six British officers were also killed. The Rance escaped with a few attendants, and was hotly pursued.

sued.

Gen. Roberts carried Kotah, on the 20th, with great slaughter of the releas—the English loss being trilling. The 37th regiment, under Colonel Neilman, had been compelled to retire from near Assingheur, and at the last accounts was shut up in Azimghur, and strong detachments had gone to his relief.

The country opposite Benares was much disturbed. The northern provinces were quietly disarmed.

ments had gone to his runs.

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Calpee was filled with rebels, and a great panic was prevailing there. A strong column of troops had gone from Cawapore into Oude to attack Karrah.

The mardage of the King of Portugal to the Princess Stephanic of Hohensollern was celebrated by proxy at Berlin on the 29th.

Berlin on the 29th.

The government of Russia had decided to construct three lines of railway between the Black and Caspian reas.

The Paris Monitour publishes a decree ordering fortywe thousand additional soldiers into active service. The
Sourse became heavy in consequence.

Terrible Ballroad Accident .-- Loss of Life.

ALBANY, May 11.—A shocking disaster, accompanied by great loss of life and injury to persons, occurred this morning on the Central railroad near Whitesboro. The Cincinnati express train, due here at 6.20, was behind time at Whitesboro: and, coming at a high rate of speed, met the Utica accommodation train on the bridge over the Sauquoit creek. The bridge gave way, precipitating the freight cars into the creek, and piling the passenger cars one above the other in a complete mass of wreck. All those killed or seriously injured were upon the express train.

beskesman, log broken; J. F. Tracey, superintendent Chicago and B. K. raifroad, head cut, not dangerous; John Clemens, Erie county, Pennsylvania, considerably bruised, but left in next train. Miss Cook, Sunbury, New York; slightly bruised. S. S. Horton, Enghamion, New York; William Hart, Cleveland, New York; A. A. Langworthy, St. Clainsville, New York, slightly. S. M. Allen, president Miagara canal, slightly. R. W. Bulkley and his sister Mary, of New York, slightly. Miss L. W. Andrews, Dempster, New Hampshire, slightly. Miss L. W. Andrews, Dempster, New Hampshire, slightly. Mr. Bicknell, Rome, New York, badly wounded. A lady from Kentucky, unknown, probably fatally—Abraham Mack, his wife and six shildren, all injured. Josephine Horbler badly on the head. David Levi, Cincinnati, badly injured, bat will probably recover. Raphael Bowman, Germany, leg fractured. John McDonald, Morris, New York, badly hurt, but will recover. John Wallace, Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, badly, hurt. John Munroe, Greenbush, hurt internally. Hugh Lialey, Minnesota, head badly injured. Mr. Yates, of Fulton; G. E. Knowles, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire; the wife of Michael Broderick, Boston; Mrs. Mary Bachelder; H. John, Michigan; and many others, more or less injured.

Later from Mexico

New Obleans, May 11.—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. Her advices indicate a speedy downfall of the Zuloaga government. Vidauri's forces had won one of the hardest battles ever fought in the country. Zuloaga was becoming distressed for money. Juarroz was warmly welcomed at Vera Cruz.

PHILADRIBHIA, May 11.—Mayor Henry was inaugurated at noon to-day in Independence square, in presence of a large concourse. He made a brief address, in which he promised an economical supervision of the finances, and a reorganization of the police, retaining only such as he should deem worthy, and dismissing those whose habits unfit them for service.

Return of Gen. Paez to Venezuela.

New York, May 11.—The ship Rowena, from Laguayra, has been signalled from Sandy Hook. Among the passengers are commissioners from Gen. Castro, the provisional President of Venezuela, to invite Gen. Page to return to his native country.

Railroad Disaster.

ALBANY, May 11th.—An accident has occurred on the Central Relirosd near Whitesboro', and several persons reported killed.

Markets

Markets.

New York, May 10.—Cotton market unchanged—sales 500 bales, quotations nominal. Flour heavy, 5 cents lower; State, \$4 04 a \$4 12\frac{1}{2}; Ohio, \$4 20 a \$4 40. Wheat lower—sales 55,000 bushels; southern white, \$1 15 a \$1 26. Corn buoyant—16,000 bushels; white, 71\frac{1}{2} a 73 cents. Beef quiet, 13 a 14 cents. Prime pork, \$14 40 a \$14 50; mess, \$17 87\frac{1}{2} a \$18. Lard heavy, 11 a 11\frac{1}{2} cents. Sugar steady—Muscovado, 5\frac{1}{2} a 6\frac{1}{2} cents. Coffee steady, Spirits of turpentine steady, \$4\frac{1}{2} cents. Rosin steady; to arrive, \$1 47\frac{1}{2}. Rice quiet. Cotton freights to Liverpool, 3-16 a 7-32.

3-16 a 7-32.

Baltinone, May 11th.—Flour is firm, but unsettled; Howard street and Ohio \$4 25 a \$4 31.

Wheat is dull; good to prime red \$1 03 a \$1 07; good to prime white at \$1 20 a \$1 30. Corn is lower. white 59 a 61 c.; yellow 67 a 69 c.

Provisions are dull and heavy.

Whiskey dull and nominal at 20 a 21 c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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The St. Louis papers of the 8th instant contain General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, of Maj. General Smith, arranging the details of the movement of the Utah expedition. The important matters embraced in them have already been published in this paper. The general urges a strict economy in the use of supplies of all kinds. All persons noi immediately connected with the expedition are excluded. No officers' families or camp women will be permitted to accompany the troops or follow them. All the arrangements seem to look to a perfect organization of the expedition.

The second paragraph of General Orders, No. 2, assigns the staff officers, as follows:

2d Column: Capt. George H. Paige, Assistant Quarter-master.

er-master.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Brewer, Medical Depart

3d Column : Capt. Parmenas T. Turney, Assistant

Quarter-master.

Assistant Surgeon Basil Norris, Medical Department.

4th Column: Assistant Surgeon Lyman H. Stone Medical Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kirtley Ryland.

5th Column: Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Williams Medical Department.

dedical Department.
Assistant Surgeon Bennet A. Clements, Medical De outtment.

6th Column: Brevet Major James G. Martin, Assis-

ant Quarter-master.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Medical Depart Major Henry Prince, Pay Department, will report to Colonel Munroe, and proceed with the 2d Column as far as Fort Laramic, where he will pay the troops as they pass, and then proceed with the last column unless otherwise ordered. No payments will be made until the troops

Major Nathan W. Brown, Pay Department, will accommy the 5th Column out.

Gen. Harney and soveral other officers of the army left it. Louis on the evening of the 6th instant for Fort

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Augustus C. Dodge, United States Minister for Spain, with his lady and two children, arrived at Gibral-tar in the afternoon of the 18th of April, in the French steamer Ville de Cadis, from Cadiz, and departed for Malaga in the same vessel on the following morning. The Philadelphia Press states that Senator Bates, or

Among the passengers by the steamer Vanderbilt from Europe, we notice the names of our townsmen, the Rev. Jhon P. Donelan, and of his brother, the Rev. James

B. Donelan.

Professor R. J. Morrison, of Richmond, has been elected to the chair of history of William and Mary College, as the successor of the late Professor Washington. Professor Morrison is a teacher by profession, and has busied himself equally in the task of imparting and of acquiring knowledge.

Mrs. Ex-President Tyler, during her recent visit to Richmond, paid into the Mount Vernon treasury four hundred dollars, which she had collected by her exer-tions in Charles City county.—Richmond Enquirer.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL CARDEN, R. N.

[From the London Times, April 28.]

From the London Times, April 28.]

Admiral John Surman Carden died at the close of the past week at Ballycastle, Antrim. He was born in 1771, and entered the navy at a very early age. As midshipman in the Marlborough, he took part in Lord Howe's memorable action, in which he sustained severe injury, and gained his commission as lieutenant in the July following. When first lieutenant of the Fisgard, Captain Thomas Byam Martin, he obtained great praise for his steady good conduct at the capture, (October, 1798.) after a close and obstinate conflict, of the French frigate L'Immortalite, 42 guns. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and commanded a division of boats at the debarcation of the troops, and subsequently co-operated with the French royalists in La Vendee, and with the British army in Egypt. The gallant admiral was appointed to the command of the Moselle brig, and assisted at the blockade of Cadiz. In 1808 he was appointed to the Ville de Paris, 110, one of the ships employed in embarking the troops after the battle of Corunna, his unremitting exertions on that occasion gaining him honorable mention in the despatches of the admiral of the station. He was afterwards (October 1812) appointed to the Maccdonian, 48, and while in command, after a gallant resistance, which brought his ship to a helpless wreek, was compelled to surrender to the American ship United States, 56. Captain Curden was honorably acquitted by a court-martial, and his conduct exholied "for his firm and most determined courage, resolution, and confuses in every instance throughout the action." The gallant defeace he made of his ship was much praised in Parliament, and after his return the freedom of Glocester, Worcester, and other cities was conferred on him. Admiral Carden a father. Major Carden, of Templemore, died of wounds received in the first American war.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Monday Night, May 10, 1858.

The rejection by the British Bouse of Lords of the clause in Lord John Russell's oaths bill, begalising the admission of Jews to Parliament, is the most interesting and important item of news by the Vanderbilt. You will perceive that the London Times throws all the blame on Mr. Disraeli. As one of the Hebrew race, (his grandfather was a Jew.) and as an advocate, in former times, of the admission of Jews in general to a perfect equality, social and political, with Christians of every degree, the Times thinks he ought to have insisted on his colleagues in the cabinet. Lord Derby and the Lord Chancellor—withdrawing their opposition, and inviting "their followers in the House of Peers." to do likewise. As Sir Frederick Thesiger, in the House of Commons, Lord Chelmsford was the most earnest and persistent opponent of the removal of the Jewish disabilities, on the ground that their admission to Parliament would "unchristianize the legislature and prevent the fulfilment of prophecy." It is consistent, therefore, in him, now that he finds himself on the woolsack, to adhere to his old hobby; but it is remarkable that so many men, supposed to be enlightened and professing to be liberal, should persist in such short-sighted intolerance, in opposition to the reterated opinions of overwhelming majorities of the House of Commons, and of the British nation. This is the sixth time that the Lords have rejected a bill passed by the Commons doing away with the absurd form of oath intended, originally, as a safe-House of Commons, and of the British nation. This is the sixth time that the Lords have rejected a bill passed by the Commons doing away with the absurd form of oath intended, originally, as a safe-guard against "Papists" and adherents of the dethroned house of Stuart, but which, it so happens, conscientious Jews cannot subscribe. This wilful obstinacy on the part of the hereditary branch of the British legislature will not improbably cause a collision with the representative branch. It has been threatened by more than one member, that, if the lords rejected again the House bill admittig Jows to Parliament, the House should abrogate the oath by resolution on the principle that it is sole judge of the oaths to be taken by its members, as it is sole judge of their qualifications and election. This power is, however, questioned by the highest legal authorities, and the recent decision in the case of Alderman Salomans, who was elected to a seat in Parliament by the borough of Greenwich, and voted without having taken the prescribed oath, and was prosecuted, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £500 for each vote, is cited as a proof that the judges do not consider the House of Commons competent to dispense with or alter the form of oath which is prescribed by special statute. Any attempt to settle the matter summarily, and in defiance of the House of Lords, would not only bring the Commons into collision with the House of Lords, but also with the highest legal tribunals. Baron Rothschild is very wealthy, and very ambitious of legislative distinction, but he would hardly like to find, after voting through an entire session, that he was bound to pay for the honor an accumulated penalty of several hundred thousand

is very wealthy, and very ambitious of legislative distinction, but he would hardly like to find, after voting through an entire session, that he was bound to pay for the honor an accumulated penalty of several hundred thousand pounds, (£500 for each vote recorded on the journal.)

The scene between "Governor" Robinson and the valiant Jim Lane, which is reported to have taken place at that classic spot, Topeka, must have been exceedingly amusing, if not absolutely interesting. The virtuous indignation of "Rob," as Jim affectionately called "his Excellency," at the idea of being suspected of honesty, patriotism, and common sense, was perfectly heroic; and the pious Jim's anathemas, for self and children, against "Lecompton," his touching allusion to "Rob" being engraven on his heart, (perhaps he meant the verb To Rob,) and his intended haste to join his beloved spouse "the moment the convention is over," are perfectly thrilling, as examples of virtue, friendship, and commibial love. "When regues fall out, honest men come by their own," is an old adage, and a true one. Perhaps the Kansas people will become thoroughly disgusted of the scamps whom they have allowed to lead them, and will see the prudence of accepting the advice that wise and honest men have given them.

The religious anniversaries which commenced to-day, and will continue during the entire of this week, have brought a great many strangers, lay and clerical, to this city, to resticinate in the interesting exercises of the va-

and will continue during the entire of this week, have brought a great many strangers, lay and clerical, to this city, to participate in the interesting exercises of the various religious societies. The meeting of the American Tract Society takes place on Wednesday morning, and is creating a great deal of excitement, from an effort that is to be made by the abolitionists to obtain leave to print and circulate anti-slavery tracts, thus entirely destroying the usefulness of the society in the South, where, under product. The anagement, it has done so much, and so exand circulate anti-slavery tracts, this enterty destroying the usefulness of the society in the South, where, under prudent management, it has done so much, and so ex-tended good. I have good reason to believe that the abolition disorganizers will be defeated in their iniquitous designs, and that the conservative, pions, benevolen-men, who have hitherto controlled the society, will be

men, who have hitherto controlled the second men, who have hitherto controlled the sustained.

I am happy to inform you that Mayor Tiemann has sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to be able to attend to his official duties to day.

Notwithstanding the rain storm, which lasted during husiness hours, there was a more active money market to-day, and evidently a better and more hopeful feeling among financial and commercial men. The news by the Vanderbilt, of a steady advance in consols, of a firm cotton market; the cheering news from the West, and the ton market; the cheering news from the West, and the ton market; the cheering news from the West, and the active movement on the railroads and canals, tended to raise the spirits of the business community, and to cause them to cease growling for one day. Rates of interest continue very easy, at my last quotations. I should not be at all surprised to see before very long a vast amount of speculation. Everything favors it. The only ingredients wanting for some time were courage and confidence, and if they come back now, as I believe they will, we shall see lively times ere long. A leading importer, who went through the storm last fall without losing a spar or a brace, told me to-day that casy as money is now he looks forward confidently to seeing it at 1½ a 2 per cent a month in the fall. Foreign exchange is firmer, and rather higher for the Arabia on Wednesday. The leading drawers stand out for 109½ a 110 for sterling, and 5.124 a 5.114 for france. Some poople think that a large amount in specie will go out in the Arabia, but a large amount in specie will go out in the Arabia, but others think not, and consider the rise in exchange pure-ly speculative. The bank statement this evening is con-sidered very favorable. The increase in circulation is ex-ceedingly satisfactory as an indication of an increased ac-

The stock market opened weak in the morning, and the principal fancies fell off. Before the adjournment a rally took place, and prices advanced slightly. At the second board they fell off again about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. on the whole list, closing rather steadily at 89\frac{1}{2}\$ for New York Central; Eric, 24\frac{1}{2}\$: Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 71; Michigan Southern, 26\frac{1}{2}\$: Galena and Chicago, 89\frac{1}{2}\$: Chicago and Rock Island, 79; and Milwaukie and Mississippi, 20

The flour market was very dull and unsettled. When The flour market was very dull and unsettled. Wheat is cheaper, tending downward, and very heavy. Corn steady and scarce. Pork lower and very inactive. Beef quiet and drooping. Cotton quiet and steady. Sugars more settled and tend upward.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were as

leceipts. LATEST NEWS FROM TAMPICO.

The New Orleans Picayune of the evening of the 5th instant announces the arrival at that port of the schooner Virginia Antolaette, from Tumpico, bringing intelligence to the 26th ult.

The United States ship Fulton arrived at Tampico on the 13th alt., and a Mexican schooner arrived from Vera Craz with four 24 pounders and ammunition for General Garza, who was in pessession of the fort.

The Spanish frigate Barranquilla, of fifty guns, was outside the bar, and the British brig-of-war Atlantic. General Garza, bolding possession of the fort, was stopping all vessels. The brig N. Stetson, bound in, was fired into with sixteen shots on account of the lack of some requisite orm in his papers, and the captain was sent to prison for six days.

The Virginia Antoinette was detained thirty-five days by the authorities alleging that her duties outward were not paid, although Captain Sbisa states that he had paid the same at the dustern-house on clearing.

On the Fulton's arriving, Captain Almy promptly took matters in hand, and the brig N. Stetson was soon allowed to proceed up to town, and the Virginia Antoinette to sall for New Orleans.

The civil war continues to be waged with violence between Garza and Rafael Moreno. Up to the latest moment, the firing into the city continued, with destruction of life and property; and there was no prospect of its being brought to a speedy close. The American residents are very loud in their calls for protection from the disasters thus imposed on them and continuing to threaten them.

The presence of the Fulton, and the British and Span-

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THE GROWTH OF SECTIONALISM

The nomination of John C. Fremont in 1856 for dispression of the presidency by a large party of northern men under dittle of Americans, republicans, and abolitionists was first great step taken by one section of our somme country to array itself openly against the other. It with first declaration uttered by any large party that the first declaration uttered by any large party that the interests of the whole Union were not identical boldly presented the question of North against South We never saw a national ticket nominated before with a express desire in its composition to disfranchise, noutre iso, and crush the political rights of the South. It will the first time that the local prejudices of the sixteen northern States were appealed to to come forth and fight a mority of fifteen States. It was eminently an unjust we of certain chantish men, living on one side of an image navy line, upon others, because they lived across the line. Other minor issues may have been presented in this antagonism of sections was the substitution of the Fremont campaign. No war ever fought by the classe Europe was ever more distinctly of a local character that our last presidential campaign. There was no granteature in the struggle; no great principle involved me than there would be in the fight of one tribe of India upon another. The number of scalps was the only of ject, and extermination of the opposition "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Thanks to Providence, there were enough conservation. (From the Chicago National Union.)

than there would be in the fight of one tribe of Indias upon another. The number of scalps was the only object, and extermination of the opposition "a consumus tion devoutly to be wished."

Thanks to Providence, there were enough conservative Union-loving men in the North to prevent these faction men from overriding the minority, and through the small band of patriots men were elected who knew as particular section of the country; but, finding friends a cach, seek to represent both; and, of course they as only benefit the two sections by making both a unity of interests for weal or woe. The Union triumpled, and the sectionalists were defeated by the conservatives of on common country. But these men who, having failed a divide the Union in 1856, have turned their attention their own immediate localities, and have by misrepresenting their southern neighbors, by magnifying their faults as exaggerating their local triumples, succeeded in building up a claunish and bitterly hoatile feeling to the South, at that they have gained place and power by merely assetting their prejudices against that section. Every may whom this claunish majority sends to Congress goes then grashing his teeth, full of bitterness, and pledged to hostility against the interests of the South. Not a question comes up but it assumes a sectional aspect. No matter what a solutherner may propose and bring for ward in Congress, it is received with suspicion, because a measure for the benefit of that particular section. This the natural fruit of the tree of dhamion planted it is the matural fruit of the tree of dhamion planted it is the matural fruit of the tree of dhamion planted it is the matural fruit of the tree of dhamion planted in 1856, and we are now tasting of its bitter growth. We regret that Senators Douglas and Stuart—men who one loved to talk of the Union—now boldly declare them selves as the champions of the Northwest. They, too look upon their electors, and not upon the Union, a their constituents. They have added to the growth exectio

necessity than I ever heard before: That which was viewed as a remote contingency is now believed to be the only measure which can secure peace and presperit to the South. The plan of Seward and the republical leaders is not to hurry matters too rapidly; for as greatly as the powers of their party have increased, they still tee that danger may result from precipitate action. The vaccession of strength they have acquired recently in het public sentiment and votes has encouraged unpreceded doldness, and justified the shadowing forth of the incendiary measures which involve a change in the constitution of the United States, and a remodelling of the Supreme Court. But they are not prepared to act at these things yet. They will wait till the public miss becomes accustomed to the idea. By that time they are confident they shall carry everything before them with irresistible force."

confident they shall carry everything before them with irresistible force."

Now, we know there are many who do not regard this southern idea of a dissolution of the Union as anything more than a threat to frighten us into concessions for the henefit of the South. We confess that several years ago disunion was merely a spark, and would long since have expired had it not been for the incessant faming that spark has received at the hands of the North, until it has become a terrible flame. They now see a large political party organized to operate solely against them—a spectacle never before seen in this country. Would it be any wonder, then, that the South, finding itself in the grasp of a malicious and prejudiced majority, should seeds wonder, then, that the South, finding itself in the grasp of a malicious and prejudiced majority, should seeds from a Union in which her rights are only recognised by one body of the people and trampled upon by the other. We hope that no contingency like the above may arise. We trust that the Federal Union may remain forever, to bless future generations, as it has those of the past. But, depend upon it, it will and must be dissolved if this se-tionalism progresses as it has done. A Union like our can only be cemented by love and kindness, while, if we were bound by iron chains, even they would soon is melted by the strong acids we are pouring upon each link. We appeal to our friends to cease this channish war, be stop this sectional strife. It bodes no good. It is codes goring our Feddral Union, while our conduct is unkind and unjustifiable. Let us rally for the cause of this girious Union as a whole; in doing so, we shall best secure the welfare of our own locality. Down with this bitter sectionalism, now and forever!

Thene-Harrs. On the 4th instant, an election for diy officers occurred at Terre-Haute, Indiana, resulting versatisfactorily to the Democracy. The Americans and Republicans united upon "a citizens' ticket," and use every possible effort to defeat the Democracy. The latter elected the Treasurer, Clerk, City Engineer and one half of the Councilmen. A larger Democratic vote was polled than usual.

A young man of Bethany, says the N. H. Journal of highly respectable connexions and an only son, being about to leave his home for South America, made a few calls upon his acquaintances, when a young lady who was desperately attached to him, and as her last means of gaining him, had the meanness to plan with some of brassociates to drug him and have him taken to a low justice of the peace, who is a diagrace to the office, where the marriage ceremiony was performed. That is what might be called putting a fellow's head through the nose with a vengeance.

with a vengeance.

COMPLETION OF THE EAST TENNISSEE AND VIROINIA RAIDROAD.—On Saturday last the last rail on the East Tennessee and Vinginia railroad was laid. This makers
continuous line of railway from Richmond, Va., to Memphis, Tenu.—Richmond Dispatch.

The statement going the rounds of the press that Hor John L. Robinson, of Indiana, is insane, is a malicion John L. Robinson, of Indiana, is hoax, and was gotten up as such. HOLLAND'S MEDICAL NOTES AND REFLEC

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